The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday January 6. to Saturday January 10. 1719.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 6th Day of *January*, 1718.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Berks,	Richard Thompſon *of* Cooley, *Eſq*;
Cumberland,	John Ponſonby, *Eſq*;
Devon,	William Cholwiche, Jun. *Eſq*;
Dorſet,	Alexander Thiſtlethwayt, *Eſq*;
Hertford,	James Fleete, *Eſq*;
Kent,	John Hamilton, *Eſq*;
Norfolk,	Thomas Coleman, Jun. *Eſq*;
Surry,	Nathaniel Roffey, *Eſq*;
Worceſter,	John Dennet, *Eſq*;

Wales.

Brecon,	Price Devereux, *Eſq*;
Merioneth,	Ellis Jones *of* Nantbider, *Eſq*;

Paris, Jan. 14. The following Declaration in the King of Spain's Name, has been ſent hither from the Court of Madrid. It is thought very extraordinary, as it is certainly without Example, for a Crowned Head not only to own and juſtify the treacherous Practices of his Ambaſſadour to ſubvert this Government, by ſuch violent Means as that Ambaſſadour himſelf ſays in his Letters would have endangered the Life of the King as well as of the Regent, but to purſue the ſame Deſign openly, by ſuch Applications as no Prince ever made before to the Subjects of another. This Conduct has very contrary Effects to what the Court of Madrid had hoped for: The Parliament of Bourdeaux have already treated it with a juſt Indignation; it is expected their Example will be followed by the other Parliaments; and this extravagant Manifeſto which is univerſally attributed to the Wildneſs of Cardinal Alberoni, ſeems to have ſtrengthened the Regent's Intereſt throughout the Kingdom.

A Declaration by the Catholick King, the 25th of December 1718.

The KING.

THE Advice which I have received from all Parts, that of late great Magazines have been forming on the Frontiers of France, and that the Generals are already named who are to command an Army there, divers other military Preparations, and laſtly the Outrage newly done contrary to the Rights of Nations to my Ambaſſadour, give me Ground to believe, that againſt all Reaſon an Irruption is intended to be made into my Dominions. So irregular and barbarous a Proceeding is the more ſurprizing to me, becauſe it is evident that the moſt Chriſtian King my deareſt Nephew has no Part in it, being incapable from his tender Years, and yet more from the Sweetneſs of his Diſpoſition, of ſo black an Action. Neither ought it to be imputed to a Nation which I tenderly love, and to which I am tied by ſuch ſtrict Bands. None is ignorant, that beſides my being born and brought up in its Boſom, it united its Forces with thoſe of my faithful Subjects, and that in Concert with them it has maintained me on the Throne of Spain, at the Expence even of its Blood, and in Spite of the utmoſt Efforts of almoſt all Europe combined againſt me. This deteſtable Project therefore not being to be imputed to the King my deareſt Nephew, with whom I propoſe to maintain all my Life an affectionate and ſincere Correſpondence, nor to the Nation which is ſo dear to me, and has ſacrificed all for me, cannot but be the Work of a private Perſon whoſe premeditated Deſigns for a long time are but too well known in the World. Poſterity will hardly believe, that he ſhould have ſo diveſted himſelf of all Senſe of Religion and Humanity, as for gaining his own Ends to trample upon the moſt ſacred Rights, of his native Country, of a Pupil King, of the Blood of France, and that he ſhould break an Union which coſt the Lives of a Million of Men, and for which the King my Grandfather hazarded every Thing, even his own Kingdom, in a Perſwaſion that the Preſervation and Happineſs of the two Crowns depended on it, and that he thereby put an End to everlaſting Wars between two Neighbouring Kings, whoſe Concord is of equal Importance to the Quiet of all Europe, and to that of the Two Nations. It cannot be doubted, that the faithful Subjects of the King my deareſt Nephew are frightened and ſcandalized at ſo monſtruous a Novelty, eſpecially knowing that during the Minority of the King neither War can be declared, nor any thing whatever undertaken which may be of very fatal Conſequence to the whole Nation, without the Conſent of the States, becauſe the States are the only Truſtees of the Authority of a Pupil King, and have the Defence of the Kingdom ſolely in their Charge.

No Frenchman, however prepoſſeſſed and ſeduced by falſe and ſpecious Prejudices, but if he reflect ever ſo little, muſt at leaſt agree, that 'tis not in the Power of a private Perſon to make a wrong Uſe of the Name and Authority of a Minor King to engage the whole Nation in a War which cannot but be very fatal to it, becauſe it is very likely that the War being

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